The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
STER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C.
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Jan. 4, '71.

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PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

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IN

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Bower.

[Original.]

To a Cloud---A Sonnet.

BY J. W. WELCH.

The blue expanse thou sweepest o'er,
Thy fleecy form in silence soars,
Shading anon the vale serene
With quaint designs from lands unseen.
Catching upon thy margin : torn
By the rude gale in haughty scorn,
The setting sun's effulgent beams
Like fairy scenes in childhood's dreams,
Thou floatest in snowy majesty.
Athwart the vast etherial sea,
No power sufficient to portray
The beauties of thy bright array,
Piece meal, thy folds of stainless white,
Rent by the winds, fade out of sight.

The Story-Teller.

THE TORY'S WARD;
OR,
TREASON AT HEADQUARTERS.

BY CAPT. CHARLES HOWARD.

CHAPTER I.

MAJOR WOOLLERN.

Bright and early one hazy morning in the brown leaf month, October, 1777, a courier drew rein before General Howe's headquarters in Philadelphia. The coal black courser which he bestrode was reeking with foam, and the man drew a breath of relief as he sprang to the ground, and tossed the lines to a sable groom who made his appearance.

Entering the grand old colonial mansion over which waved the flag of St. George, the bearer of dispatches found Howe conversing with several generals, and, at the same time, dictating orders to his private secretary who wrote at a handsome marble table.

"Well," began the commander, suddenly starting towards the courier, whose face declared him the bearer of startling tidings: "What brings you thither so early in the day?"

"I come from Saratoga," answered the messenger, respectfully saluting the general, "and I have the regret to report that General Burgoyne and his army are prisoners of war."

Howe started back, and an oath fell from his lips.

"This is an unlooked for disaster," remarked one of the officers. "It must be remedied, and that speedily."

"By jove! it shall," cried Howe, like a man suddenly and fully aroused from a lethargy. If we can keep our own secrets and effectually bar this city against the rebel spies, we can retrieve our fortunes, and put a speedy end to this rebellion."

"But, General, can we keep their spies out of Philadelphia?" meekly asked his adjutant general, a handsome, smooth-faced young man of six and twenty.

"We can if we will," answered Howe assuredly, and then his voice dropped to a lower tone. "We must strike at once to inspire confidence in ourselves among the troops. I will now teach our city rebels what it is to secrete rebel spies. They are doing it every day, and that before our very eyes. Hereafter we will not correspond with the enemy on the capture of a spy. We will pull him up and acquaint Washington with his death. Gentlemen, I summon you to a council of war to be held in this room to-night. I would have you all here by eight; do not fail to act promptly. We must wipe out the disgrace at Saratoga, and that, as Kyphaused has said, speedily."

A few moments later the general officers had departed, and Howe was closeted with the fatigued courier.

Major Woollern, the adjutant general lighted a cigarette and. enveloped in a cloud of snowy smoke, strolled leisurely from the room.

"I wonder where Emma is this morning," he murmured, glancing about as he stepped upon an elegant veranda. "No doubt she is dreaming of her brilliant victory of last night. Never before played I euchre so poorly. Had I been playing for hearts, I would have lost."

"Perhaps Major Woollern played for hearts, after all, last night."

The silvery voice caused the soldier to start, and a deep blush crimsoned his temples. He did not dream that his words could reach ears save his own. He looked up quickly, therefore, and beheld a lovely young girl gathering honeysuckle seeds at the further end of the porch. She did not appear to notice him; but there was a mischievous smile about her deep, red lips, which grew broader as he advanced towards her.

"So, Miss Emma, you would taunt me with my defeat," he said pleasantly, pausing at her side and looking into her laughing eyes. "Well, I argue that I played miserably last night, hence your victory."

"However well Major Woollern plays, I can euchre him," she answered boastingly. "No doubt Burgoyne played well, but—"

"Then you have heard the news," he said, interrupting her.

"Father told me but a few moments since. It was quite unexpected."

"Yes; we had expected much from Burgoyne, and Clinton was marching to his aid. Miss Emma, we are not going to smart under defeat long," continued the major, growing excited; "to-night we mature plans that will wipe out the disgrace."

"Ah! Major, I fear I shall lose faith in you as a prophet," she remarked, not seeming to notice his last words. "This is the twentieth of October, you see."

Major Woollern bit his finely chiselled lips, and his gaze sank beneath the maiden's eyes.

"Yes, and Washington, the arch rebel, is still at large."

"And at the head of an army."

There lurked a secret triumph in her tone.

"True, Miss Emma, I am not going to prophesy again; but the rebellion will terminate before St. Valentine's."

"Not going to prophesy again, Major, ha! ha! ha!" and her clear laugh rang out melodiously on the bracing autumn air. "The final triumph of Gonfalon of St. George is but a question of time. But you will not play to-night?"

"Regretfully I say that I cannot," he answered. "Heaven knows that I would rather serve Venus than Mars."

She did not reply, but returned to the frosted vines again, and for several minutes he aided her in her honeysuckle harvest.

Howe suddenly called his adjutant from the beauty's side.

"Major, can you not remain a moment from that girl's side?" said the general, putting on a stern face. "I brought you from England to serve Mars, not Cupid; our king prefers fighting to love making; and, besides, the girl isn't true as steel."

Major Argent Woollern, who was looking at the floor and crimsoning under the general's reprimand, started at the last words, and the pallor of indignation drove the blushes away.

"If every soul in Philadelphia was as loyal as hers, your excellency, we would not fear for treason in the camp," he cried. "Her heart is as true as the steel in this blade," and the youthful adjutant drew his trusty Damascus sword, and bent it until the glistening point touched the jewelled hilt. "I know Emma Hunter; you know her guardian; he would have no traitors about him."

"Forgive me, my dear Woollern," said Howe, relaxing his stern expression, and smiling as he came forward. "I was merely trying your good nature. I do not doubt Miss Hunter's loyalty, nor her guardian's. But I have use for you. Here, sit down and listen to my dictations."

The young officer sheathed his sword and a moment later was writing busily at the table.

Howe paced the room dictating to the adjutant, who ever and anon glanced through the window at Emma Hunter, half concealed by the dying climbers.

He loved the tory's beautiful ward and blessed the day that first threw him into her presence. In the fullness of his adoration, he had disclosed to her ears more than one official secret, and the purport of which had, some how or other, reached American camps.

Howe would shake his head and wonder who was the spy, but his vigilance availed him naught. When the British army first entered Philadelphia, old Montjoy Hall was the first to fling open his doors wide to its generals, and Howe had rewarded his loyalty by making his noble old mansion his headquarters. During Washington's late occupation of the Quaker City, the tory had given the Americans much uneasines, by his fearless devotion to the king and his boisterous tongue. Washington at last tired of the tory, and expelled him from the city; but with the British troops he returned, and lived in the element he loved, fearless and independent.

"So Burgoyne has surrendered," murmured Emma Hunter, as she sat in her chamber assorting the pretty black seeds which she had gathered. "At last a northern wind has blown some hearts some good, and the cause of liberty is striking towards success. God speed the day of Washington's great triumph. But I must look to my papers; really I have forgotten to lock my drawers."

She started forward suddenly and paused before an antique and elaborately carved escritoire. Her face was pale as ashes; but the color returned when she opened a tiny drawer, and put her hand on a package of yellowish papers.

Carefully she unbound them and looked them over.

One read thus :

"Admit the bearer, a true patriot, into our lines. GEO. WASHINGTON."

These brief words were enough to hang the tory's ward, and her life would be worth but little, if she was caught with those papers in her possession.

CHAPTER II.

A RIDE IN THE DARK.

At the time of which I write, Indian summer clothed the city of Brotherly Love in her beautiful robes, and the soft gleamings caused the poetic heart to think of paradise. The ruddy leaves were dropping slowly from the trees, and the stately Delaware reflected like a mirror the keels of many boats.

The spacious garden attached to the Hall mansion looked upon the river, and when the beautiful gleaming came, Major Woollern found himself seated on a rustic settee in a delightful arbor. He was looking into the face of the tory's ward, who was straining her cerulean eyes over a piece of delicate embroidery.

"What are you thinking about, Miss Emma?" he asked, smiling.

She started, and looked up.

"Of the war."

"Ah! fair ladies should think of love, not war. That is the soldier's dream," he said. "But pray tell me your thoughts; perhaps I can have the honor of presenting them to the council to-night."

"A woman's thoughts would have no weight in a council of war. But I was trying to discover why the American forts below the city were permitted to prevent communication between our army and fleet."

Major Woollern looked surprised.

"How singular!" he exclaimed. "Miss Emma, your mind is equal to the exigencies of the hour. The surprise of those hated forts will form the topic of conversation between the council to-night."

"Indeed!"

"Howe is determined that they shall awe and trouble us no longer."

I am glad of that. I have blushed for shame to think that Washington's flag floats within eight miles of Philadelphia. Will the council last long to-night?"

"Scarcely an hour. Howe's plans are perfected now, and his generals have but to say yes or no."

Then I shall remain up until the termination of your council. Major, you will reward my wakefulness with its results?"

"Miss Emma, that would be the disobedience of a sacred duty," he said.

"Major Woollern has never disobeyed, then," and she smiled mockingly yet bewitchingly as she spoke.

"Beauty led Marc Antony to his fate.—I fear it will lead a certain British major to his," he answered, half seriously.

"A soldier should face his fate like a man, whatever it may be."

"I will, Miss Emma."

"Then you will inform me how soon forts Mercer and Mifflin are to quarter the soldiers of the king."

"Yes; but what is to reward my unfaithfulness to his Majesty?"

Her eyes sought the embroidery again, and without resisting she permitted him to take her hand.

"When Thesens slew the miniataur he was rewarded with Ariondе's hand," he continued, in a lover's tone. "Shall not a hand as fair as hers reward the soldier of his king?"

"Major Woollern I never dreamed of this," she answered quickly, and with a trembling voice. "I am not prepared to answer now."

"Emma your silence tortures me. I cannot endure it. When will you speak?"

"When the British flag waves over the American forts."

He rose to his feet.

"It shall wave over them soon!" he said with determination. "I will place it there with my own hands, and I will, please heaven, return to hear your answer."

A minute later they deserted the arbor and re entered the mansion, where they separated. Major Woollern sought General Howe's room, where the council had already assembled.

Emma Hunter glided to the stables, and with her own fair hands caparisoned a black horse, which snorted to be free.

The skies were dark overhead, and afar to the south the lightning—strange sight for autumn—was flashing furiously. Several drops of rain struck the girl's hands as she returned to the house and sought her room. Taking up a volume she seated herself at the table, but did not read. She heard a confused murmur of voices in the room below, but could catch no intelligible sounds. The council lasted until ten o'clock, and when the girl heard the generals taking their departure, she closed the book and descended.

By and by Major Woollern joined her on the porch.

"You have experienced a stormy time, no doubt, Major," she said with a smile.—"I had hoped to play to you to-night but we must defer the pleasure. What of the forts?"

"On the night of the twenty-second we surprise them," he answered in the lowest of whispers; "and the sun that rises after that night of victory, shall shine on our flag on their ramparts. I, Miss Emma, will place the banner there; then I will come to you."

He gallantly took her hand and raised it to his lips.

Half an hour later the tory's lovely ward, attired in a close fitting suit of black, swept like a spectre to the stables, and led the sable horse through the garden to a narrow road that lead down the river bank.

Without assistance she mounted to the saddle, and spoke gently to the steed, which started forward like a thunderbolt. Never a word the heroic girl breathed as she rode away, but she listened for the stern "halt!" or the whiz of a bullet in the dark.

Fortune favored her, for she successfully eluded the British pickets, and at last the far flashing lightning revealed the walls of Fort Mercer.

"Thank heaven!" were the words that fell from her lips, and then she heard the command to halt.

She drew rein, and rode slowly up to the American picket.

"Your pass, miss."

She handed him a paper, and by the lightning he saw the name of George Washington, written in the hero's own bold chirography.

Then he stepped aside, and Emma Hunter rode on towards the fort.

The old gray-headed son of Mars, who held the post, started when she entered his narrow, cell-like room, as though she were an apparition. In a firm tone she communicated the result of General Howe's council of war, and received the thanks of the old commander.

"We'll show them a thing or two when they come," he said with a smile. "We will not tamely relinquish our guard over the Delaware."

When Emma Hunter rode from the fort a young soldier walked by her horse's side.

"Emma," he said, just beyond reach of the picket's ears, "when will you answer me?"

"When you march down the streets of Philadelphia beneath the stars and stripes!"

"God hasten that day, then," he responded, fervently, and carried her hand to his lips ere they parted.

Then the black horse dashed up the river again, and an hour later Emma Hunter's fair head pressed the snowy pillow.

* * * * * *

On the night of the twenty-second of October 1777, the citizens of Philadelphia were startled by the terrific roar of distant cannon. Howe smiled and rubbed his hands with glee; but after listening an hour, he turned deadly pale. The Americans were prepared to receive his troops, and treason, very naturally, suggested itself to the British general.

After a while a courier arrived from the mouth of the Delaware with bad news for the commander. His troops had been compelled to retire from Fort Mercer with a loss of four hundred of their number, among them the gallant Hessian general, Count Donop. But this was not all. Major Woollern, the gallant lover Woollern, had fallen in the act of planting the English flag on the ramparts of the fort. At his own request, he had been permitted to accompany the expedition.

Emma Hunter turned away, sick at heart, when she heard of the gallant fellow's fate. She loved him—she could not deny it now; but he was gone.

But time brought wondrous changes to Philadelphia. On the 8th of June in the following year, the British evacuated the city; and when the young soldier who accompanied our heroine from Fort Mercer marched down its streets, flushed with victory, she gave him her hand.

Howe never knew that his headquarters sheltered a lover of liberty, and when peace came to America's blood-drenched soil, Washington acknowledged, in fitting testimonials, the aid rendered him during the patriot struggle by "The Tory's Ward."

Reading for the Million.

A Hint to Candidates.

The editor of the Memphis *Appeal* is tired of this sort of thing, and says :

"It costs the proprietors of the *Appeal* three hundred dollars a day to publish the paper, and we cannot see how aspirants for office can expect, at our expense, to use our columns to aid them in getting an office worth ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars per annum. If there be an honor in the office of Governor, or a seat in the Legislature, 'Many Voters' who would confer this honor should not seek to do so at the expense of others, and must pay for the praise they lavish upon the men they would exalt. The press has too long been 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for political aspirants, seeking high position. Editors have too long been the ladder, to be kicked over by men who have secured offices which enriched them. Candidates in search of offices of honor or profit can find access to our columns; but their ubiquitous friend, 'Many Voters,' cannot herald their greatness or extol their merits and many virtues at-our expense."

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Sorrow sobers us and makes the mind genial. And in sorrow we love and trust our friends more tenderly, and the dead become dearer to us. And just as the stars shine out in the night so there are blessed faces that look at us in our grief, though before their features were fading from our recollection. Suffering! Let no man dread it too much, because it is better for him, and will help to make him sure of being immortal. It is not in the bright happy days, but only in the solemn night, that other worlds are to be seen shining in the long, long distance.

Senator Scott.

The South, for many years, governed our country, in spite of the fact that the increase of wealth and population in the Northern States clearly entitled them to a preponderating weight in the Government. They effected this by sending their ablest men to Congress, and by retaining them there.

These able and experienced men were met by delegations from the North of one-term men, who were not allowed to retain their places long enough to become acquainted with the complicated rules of order that governed those bodies, and never acquired sufficient confidence to fairly claim the weight to which they were entitled.—It was like sending raw recruits to fight with veterans.

Our New England brethren, who, whatever qualities they may lack, are not deficient in shrewdness, were the first to discover the reason of Southern supremacy, and to profit by it. They sent Daniel Webster to the front and kept him there, and soon secured an influence which all our one-term Senators sought in vain to obtain for Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sumner had, at the time of his death, served in the Senate for twenty-three years, while in the entire list of Senators from Pennsylvania, only four have served over six years. Gen. Cameron, who now occupies the post of Senator, has very great influence, which is attributable as much to his age and experience in the councils of his country, as to his natural abilities.

The lesson, then, we should learn from our Southern brethern and Northern brethren, is, that we can never secure our proper influence until we make our Representatives a part of the government, by sending them to Washington until they have an opportunity to acquire their proper weight and influence. These offices must not be considered simply as rewards for political services; but, as great trusts, where integrity and experience are essential to their successful execution.

We have been led to these reflections from having learned with great satisfaction that one of our Senators, Hon. John Scott, will be, as he ought to be, a candidate for re-election. There will be, as there always are, plenty of people willing to take his place, and while doubtless it would be a great advantage to the person who should succeed in turning him out, it would be a great disaster to our State. So far from the fact of his having served six years being a reason for dropping him, it is in fact the strongest reason for his re-election. Mr. Scott has been an able, attentive, and honorable representative of our State, and his character and weight are just beginning to be felt in the Councils of the Nation, where he is destined to take a high position. To enable him to represent Pennsylvania as she is entitled to be represented, he must be kept where he is.

No talents, however great, can in less than six years give a Senator a position where he can be of use. It is in the leadership of the great committees where influence can be exercised, and these require not only ability, but very wide experience of public affairs, only to be obtained by continuous public service.

We are always lamenting our want of influence in political affairs; but, Pennsylvania, with all the liable men she has within her borders, never gives them her confidence long enough to enable them to attain the positions where they can be of use to her. If she were to-morrow called on to present the name of a cabinet officer she would not turn to any of her sons who would inspire so much confidence, even in Pennsylvania, as many outside of her borders. Our men are never allowed an opportunity to make a national reputation, and when we are called on to supply a foreign minister, or a cabinet officer, we are obliged to take some one whose experience of public life consists in having served a term in Congress or in the State Legislature.

Pennsylvanians are less known in public life than any others. When we give them a chance, they always reflect honor upon us. Thaddeus Stevens had a backing at home, and was the great leader of the House of Representatives, and shed undying lustre on our State. Does any one suppose he could have done this if his thoughts had been occupied with the uncertainity of a re-election. What man works his best to perform the functions of an office that he does not expect to retain? He becomes like all tenants who have no lease, very indifferent about the future.—No man will qualify himself by untiring study for a post unless it has a character of premanence. This is human nature, and applies to all persons alike.

Pennsylvania, then, should turn over a new leaf in this matter, and let her public servants understand, that the permanence of their tenure of office depends upon themselves, and is not to be limited to accommodate those who desire to supplant them.

Mr. Scott is a good man, an honest man, and an able man, and men of that class are not so plenty now-a-days as to induce us to give one of them up. We, therefore, say, "let well enough alone," especially if you ever wish that "well" to become "better," and able to serve his country and his State to their entire satisfaction.—*All Day City Item.*

The Final Vote on the Currency Question.

An analysis of the final vote in the United States Senate on the currency question is not uninteresting at this juncture. The measure was adopted by a vote of twenty nine to twenty-four. There were also seven pairs, so that the vote would have stood thirty-six to thirty-one, had these been present. Five Senators were absent unpaired, of whom three would have voted in the affirmative, so that the Senate stands thirty-nine to thirty-three, two seats being vacant. There were in the majority twenty-two Republicans, six Democrats and one Liberal; while in the minority there were fifteen Republicans, six Democrats and three Liberals. The pairs were four between Republicans and three between Democrats. The Atlantic States north of the Potomac, twenty votes, had but two Senators favorable to expansion. One was paired and the other was absent. Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia gave two for and four against. The Southern States, excluding Missouri and West Virginia, which gave thirteen votes, had two favorable absent and three paired, leaving six for the negative. The remaining majority votes were from the West and Northwest; only Senators Howe and Chandler voting in the negative. The six Pacific coast were cast, one for inflation and five against. Sectionally considered, then, the South and West controlled only nine Senators voting nay.

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Personal.

James McClarin, of Erie, is 103 years old, and quite spry.

Mr. Hugh Hunter, aged seventy-three years, died suddenly in Mercer a few days ago.

The Rev. Adirondack Murray offers to give up his salary if his congregation will engage a clerical assistant for him.

Mr. Gladstone's expenses at the Greenwich election in February last are officially declared to have been £1,323.

Mrs. Sickles, wife of the General, has the melting dark eyes, raven hair and slender rounded figure of the Cadiz women.

Religion and roubles keep about even in the marriage contract of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie.

James Estes, of Amity township, Erie county, has been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned Mrs. Hiram Perry, his paramour.

The late widow of Col. Frederick W. Lincoln, of Canton, Mass., is reported to have bequethed $200,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mr. Henry Taylor, an English writer, is preparing a new biography of Lord Byron, bringing fresh and authentic evidence to bear on the subject of Mrs. Stowe's scandal.

Samuel E. Haines, clerk in the Chester County National Bank, West Chester, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $1,150, refunded $1,100 of it which he had deposited in another bank, and left for parts unknown.

Henry Janclaus, a German, fell from a bridge near Scranton, on the night of the 16th inst., to the water below, a distance of ninety feet. The body had not been recovered at last accounts. The man was drunk at the time.

Mr. Frederick Shannon, of Phœnixville, a tinsmith, while guttering the roof of a house, fell to the ground, and lay insensible for nearly an hour. When he recovered his senses, he returned to work as if nothing had happened.

Franklin Stambaugh was killed instantly at York, on the 17th inst., by the falling of a trestle work over which he and a number of boys were pushing a car loaded with coal. George A. Rinehart, one of the boys, was seriously hurt.

Schuyler Colfax, in reply to many informal requests that he run for Congress in his district, announces his intention of remaining in private life, since he has "found that the truest happiness in life is in being out of office and master of one's own time and movements."

David Wills, esq., nominated by Gov. Hartranft as President Judge of the Forty-second District, composed of Adams county, is a capable, experienced, and honest lawyer. He is among the leaders of the Gettysburg bar, and, with the exception of his patriotic service during the war, and especially in devising and carrying to completion the Soldiers' National Cemetery and Monument on the great battle-field, has devoted himself exclusively to his profession.

Clippings from State Exchanges.

Another California gold fever is threatened.

There are thirty granges in Bradford county.

Hematite ore has been found in paying quantities in the suburbs of Pottsville.

There were eight funerals in Minersville, Schuylkill county, in one day last week.

The finances of Jefferson county are in a healthy condition, her bonds selling at par.

In a free fight in Williamsport, William Hammond had his leg broken in two places.

The *Watchman* says the Bellefonte glass works are now shipping two car loads per week of their manufacture.

In a drunken row at Jermyn, Luzerne county, on the night of the 16th inst., a man named Mulligan shot another named Gillie in the breast, producing an ugly and probably fatal wound.

There is sent annually from the iron mines of New Jersey to Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, according to the *Axalanche*, published in Philadelphia, 520,000 tons of iron ore. At the mines this ore is worth $5 per ton, and of course brings in an immense revenue.

The Executive Committee of the Mennonites of Pennsylvania has entered into a contract with Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, to bring the Mennonite people from Russia to Philadelphia, and from thence the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will forward them to their destination in the Western States and Territories.

The Brookville *Republican* says: One of our leading business men informs us that a postmaster on one of the routes leading to Brookville has made robbing the mails a practice for some time, the amounts taken usually being very small but of frequent occurrence. He is determined to put the officer of the department upon the track of the dishonest official should any further evidence of guilt be given.

Political.

William H. Stanton, Prosecuting Attorney at Scranton, is mentioned as a candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Stanton was at one time editor of the Scranton *Daily Times*.

Colonel R. B. Allen, of Parker City, is called upon by about two hundred citizens of Armstrong county, to become a candidate for State Senator, to represent the oil interests.

The Democratic County Committee of Indiana county have instructed their representative delegates to the State Convention to vote for Silas M. Clark, esq., as their first choice for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Dr. A. Nebinger, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has written a letter to parties in Reading, in which he states the opinion that it will be impolitic to hold the State Convention before late in August.

At the Democratic County Committee meeting in Mercer on Wednesday, S. R. Mason, P. J. Pierce and James A. Stranahan were chosen Representative delegates, and George D. Herbert as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Around the Fireside.

[By Request.]

Only a Little Brook.

Dear mother I tremble to think I must die,
It is lonely and sad in the dark grave to lie,
Could you but go with me I know that your hand
Would guide me through the gloom of death's
shadowy land.

This deep endless river, I shrink as I feel,
Its darkness and misery over me steal,
I fear its wild waves will my soul overwhelm
Ere I reach the far shore of that heavenly realm.

But what is this music that falls on my ear,
Enchanting my senses, dispelling my fear,
Oh the angels are with me I am not alone
They are bearing me safe to my dear father's home.

The playmates I loved who have gone on before,
Are waiting for me on that beautiful shore,
Jesus beckons me to him—I follow his call,
It is only a little Brook after all.

Power of a Hymn.

Good Hymns live in the memory like texts of the Bible, and they often do as much good. One very sweet in sentiment and melody reclaimed two gamblers in China. It may be familiar to our readers :

"One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er,
I'm nearer home to-day
Than I ever have been before.

"Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be ;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea.

"Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down ;
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown."

Two Americans—one a young man, the other forty—were drinking and playing at cards in a gambling house in China. While the older one was shuffling the cards, the younger one began to hum, and finally sung in a low tone, but quite unconsciously, this hymn. The older one threw down the cards on the floor and said :

"Harry, where did you learn that tune?"

"What tune?"

"Why that tune you have been singing."

The young man said he did not know what he had been singing. But when the older one repeated some of the lines, he said they were learned in the Sunday school.

"Come, Harry," said the older one; "come, here's what I have won from you. As for me, as God sees me, I have played my last game and drank my last bottle. I have misled you, Harry, and I'm sorry for it. Give me your hand, my boy, and say that, for America's sake, if for no other, you will quit this infernal business."

Colonel Russell H. Conwell, who was then visiting China, and who was an eye witness of the scene, says the reformation was a permanent one.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Scene from Life.

A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern, and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord, "you had dilerium tremons once and I cannot sell you any more." He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silently and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord and thus addressed him : "Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men now are. I was a man with fair prospects. Now at the age of twenty-eight I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now, sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. Sell to me and the world will be rid of me; but for heaven's sake sell no more to them!" The landlord listened pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter he exclaimed : "God help me, this is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!" And he kept his word.

Wear a Smile.

Which will you do—smile and make others happy, or be crabbed and make every body around you miserable? You can live as it were among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire, surrounded by fogs and frogs. The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable if you will show a smiling face and a kind heart, and speak pleasant words; and a fretful disposition, you can make a number of persons wretched almost beyond endurance, let joy beam in your eyes, and love glow in your face. There are few joys so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your daily business.

A smile! who will refuse a smile,
The sorrowing breast to cheer,
And turn to love the heart of guile
And check the falling tear?
A pleasant smile for every face,
Oh, 'tis a blessed thing!
It will the lines of care erase,
And those of beauty bring."

A Beautiful Prayer.

Lord! bless and preserve that dear person whom thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great comfort and blessing unto him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet helper to him in all the accidents and changes of the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest union of love and holiness, and mine to him in all sweetness, charity, and compliance. Keep from me all ungentleness, all discontentedness, and unreasonableness of passion and humor; and make me humble and obedient, charitable and loving, patient and contented, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to thy blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever.

THERE lived some fifty years or so ago, a set of table-talkers, who were asked to dine because of their lively conversational powers. Now if this be in any of you, never waste it in mere pleasantries, but say something worth saying, and aim at the highest results. Remember Jesus was a mighty table-talker, as the evangelists took care to note.—*Spurgeon.*

NOTHING teaches patience like a garden. You may go round and watch the opening bud from day to day, but it takes its own time, and you cannot urge it on faster than it will. If forced, it is only torn to pieces. All the best results of a garden, like those of life, are slow but regularly progressive.

NEVER put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 29, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publishers, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until a express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The message of the President, vetoing the Senate Currency Bill, will be found in this issue. Whether the President is Right or Wrong in this matter, with our inexperience in National Finances, we will not undertake to say. It may be possible that while the position taken by him strikes the interests of three-fourths of the country a fearful blow, that, in the long run, the policy may vindicate itself. Whether this will be the case or not we will not attempt to predict. But we unhesitatingly say we do know the circumstances that surround us. There is a fearful dearth of currency. The best business men in the community are left without the means to push their business. Men of comparative wealth cannot get money wherewith to pay without paying enormous rates of interest. There are consequently two classes that are suffering fearfully—the debtor and creditor who constitute the borrowers, and they are arrayed against the lender. The President's position finds a warm advocate in the lender, while it is much deplored by the other, and much more numerous class. It must be obvious to any one that the President's theory will be much more popular in the great money centres than in the country. The useful men of the country are the ones that are suffering, and these are the men who make it tell at elections. It is a very strange thing that, after five long months of effort, Congress has given us just nothing! The business of the country has been prostrated, tens of thousands have been turned out of employment, and starvation has been staring the working classes in the face, all over the land, and yet Congress gives no relief! It looks like sending all our industries to the dogs, and starving one third of our population to enable us to get down to a specie-paying basis.

☞ The Department of Agriculture has received very full information concerning the appearance of wheat throughout the country. The returns cover a large proportion of the winter wheat area in each State. The winter has been extremely favorable in all sections; no previous season has been more generally so since the inauguration of the crop reports. In the South, very few exceptions to the general vigor, and even a luxuriance of growth have appeared. In the Gulf coast region, the winter pasturing of wheat fields has been practiced to the advantage of the crop. In New York and Pennsylvania the weather, since the middle of March, has been unfavorable, on account of sudden changes of temperature and cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Niagara, Livingston and Genesee, the four counties which produce one-third of the winter wheat of New York, average expectations are entertained, though some injury from freezing and thawing on low ground is reported. The promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, nine-tenths of the counties making favorable returns—many of them very flattering. Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio valley report either an average or superior condition.—Beyond the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas have still fewer unpromising reports. There are reports from the Northwest which are more favorable than usual. The prospect in California is very promising, though complaints of injury from an unusual cause, wet weather, come from several counties. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports promise of forty million bushels in the State.

☞ The Democratic Senators, to force the Republicans into certain concessions, in the apportionment, have determined to vote against the confirmation of all appointments of judges by the Governor. They have the power to make this effective, as it requires a two-third vote of all Senators elected to confirm. The Democrats have no objections to the gentlemen appointed, but demand certain political advantages as their price for voting to confirm them. This, the majority decline to concede. The threat is disgraceful to those engaged in it, and is equivalent to selling their votes for a consideration. On the question of confirmation, Senators sit as judges, and the only question should be as to the fitness of the nominee. This was the view taken by Republican Senators, and, believing this, they held no caucus on the question, while the Democrats plotted in secret.

☞ This weather is pretty bad, but let us not complain. We are better off than our neighbors out in the West. It is snowing yet. Three men froze to death in a snow storm in Iowa, on Monday of last week. Louisiana and Mississippi are in distress through floods in the Father of Waters, and the latest news from Alabama tells of excessive rain, causing disastrous consequences to the low country in some parts of the State. It looks as though the elements had combined against the country.

☞ Lovers of the luscious peach will rejoice to learn that there is every prospect of an average crop. Those whose lips are already puckering in anticipation of that none less delightful fruit, the sweet and sanative strawberry, can roll the same comforting morsel under their tongues.

Our New York Letter.

Gambling, Gamblers and Gambling Houses—The Centennial—Revival of an old Swindle—The Currency—The "Boss."

NEW YORK, April 27, 1874.

THE GAMBLERS

Have had for a year past a rather hard time of it. The city officials got a spasm of virtue, and where the officers on the beat were not properly "seen," they were liable to constant "pulling." Pardon the technicalities. But the gamblers have at last silenced the guardians of the law, and they are going on as usual. A first-class gambling house is a curious place.

The establishment is known among sports as a "Club House." Externally, it is a quiet, rather elegant house, that the passer-by would suppose to be the dwelling of some reputable, well to-do citizen. You ascend the flight of steps—the outer hall door is open, and you ring. You notice that in the inner hall door is a wicket.—This wicket flies open, and a gentlemanly negro's face appears. If you are known you are admitted without ceremony; if not, a card or reference is required. Entering the hall, you find at the end of it a reception room gorgeously furnished. There is an elegant side-board on which stands bottles of every possible variety of liquors, which are free to all visitors. Nay more, if you desire a mixed drink an obliging waiter stands ready to mix them for you. You need have no hesitation of partaking; the more you drink the better the proprietors are pleased. In what in any other house would be the back parlor the faro game commences at about eight o'clock. The dealer is, as a rule, a handsome man with a dissipated air, but who has a face of marble. He appears to know nothing, see nothing, but the cards which he deals and the chips on the board. He sits in an easy chair under a strong gas light, with a shade over his eyes, and shuffles, deals and gives the winners chips, and hauls in the chips of the losers. You will see about the table merchants in a small way, bank clerks, speculators, commercial and uncommercial travelers, railroad runners, street-car conductors, merchants, clerks and contractors seated side by side eagerly watching the turn of the cards. The proprietor of the house mixes with his guests in an easy, pleasant way, congratulating the winners of his money, and saying pleasant things to the losers; the latter service being the most onerous.

At mid-night precisely the game closes for supper. A magnificent supper room is thrown open and everybody is invited to enter. And such a supper! John Chamberlin pays his head cook $5,000 per annum, and the servants are of the best possible class. The table absolutely groans under its load of delicacies. If there is a fish that is particularly rare—worth say, $1.50 per pound—you may be sure of seeing it on the table, game at no matter what cost, dishes such as a Roman emperor would have mortgaged a province for, are as common as possible, and wines, bless me! Delmonico never had such—for the public at least. And all this absolutely free! Many well-known gormands who do not play, frequent these houses, and risk $10 or $20 just for an excuse to stay at supper.

But as lavish as is this expenditure for entertainment the business is wonderfully profitable. The bank has about six chances in nine of winning; so no matter how the game runs, the end is inevitable. Play long enough and you break. That it is profitable is shown in the way the proprietors live—costly diamonds flash from their fingers and shirt fronts, they drive the best and fastest horses; and in fact, they enjoy, if it may be called enjoyment, every sensual delight that the world affords.—But there comes an end. Fast living hurts the physical man; the frequent excitement of the life tells upon the mental man, and they all die young, the merest wrecks. The laws of nature are inexorable and inflexible.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A committee of Philadelphians are in the city now, endeavoring to get up some interest in the great exposition which is to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, commemorating the Centennial of American Independence. New York has regarded this great enterprise unfavorably, probably from the little jealousy that always exists between great cities that are so near to each other. But the committee succeeded in removing the feeling, and New York will join heartily with Philadelphia in making the Centennial the greatest and grandest occasion the world ever saw. The Exposition will open in April and continue till October. The buildings will be on a scale of magnitude never before attempted, and all the countries of the world are invited to show therein their best work. What an occasion it will be! The Nation will be a hundred years old. The thirteen sparsely settled colonies are now almost three times that number. One hundred years ago we had no manufactures; now we compete in the markets of the world with the older peoples. In Philadelphia, where American liberty drew its first breath, the people of this country will meet, in friendly rivalry, the world. England will have on exhibition the results of her diversified industry, France, Belgium, Germany, and the Oriental countries will all participate. The American who does not wish this great enterprise all success is not worthy of his birthright.

The funds necessary are being raised partly by the city of Philadelphia and its citizens, and by subscriptions to its capital stock. The shares have been put by Congress at $10, and are being rapidly taken, as they should be. Frederick Fraley, 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia, is the Treasurer. Speaking of the Exposition, the first sewing machine ever made in this country is now, I believe, in Ohio. It is a cumbrous cast and wrought-iron and timber affair, nine feet long. Would it not be a curious thing to see that machine side-by-side with the perfect automaton of to-day? Would it not be an instructive thing to see the printing press of Franklin, side-by-side with the mammoth ten-cylinder of Hoe?

AN OLD SWINDLE.

The Saw-dust swindlers are at it again. This time they have revived an old dodge which it was presumed had lain long enough to have been forgotten. They send a letter with an engraved heading dated "Arcade Hotel," 737 Broadway, stating that a man registered as "John Thompson" died at the hotel, the first instant, of appoplexy, and that he left a trunk, which being examined, revealed a fine gold watch, two silver-mounted revolvers, valuable cloathing, &c., and among other things a letter addressed to the person to whom the swindlers address the letter, from which fact they presume a relationship. Mr. Thompson left a board-bill for $17.25 unpaid, on receipt of which, by Adam's Express, the trunk will be forwarded. And this epistle signed E. Collinwater.

Now if the person receiving this letter is dishonest enough to want to gobble a trunk with valuables which he knows does not belong to him, and is verdant enough to fall into the trap, he sends $17.25, which he never hears from. The Post-Office is now closed against these swindlers, so they use the Express Company. It is needless to say there is no Arcade Hotel at 737 Broadway. The Express Companies have been notified, and they have agreed not to deliver money packages to Collinwater.—His little game is blocked.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

I have found a very large number of business men in this city who are inflationists, which shows that the sentiment of New York is not all one way. The line is drawn here precisely as it is everywhere—the men who have their millions made, and are out of business, want no more currency, because they want what they have—money—to be as valuable as possible.—On the other hand the men in business who have their money yet to make, want more currency, that the business out of which they expect to make their money may be kept brisk. So when you hear of New York opinion on the increase of currency, remember that there are two sides and two parties. I honestly believe that a majority of New York is to-day for an increase of currency.

BOSS TWEED

Has been having a tolerably good time of it on Blackwell's Island, which he wishes to have continued, but unfortunately there was a movement to have him sent back to his place in the hospital. Immediately the Boss objected to going to the hospital because there was small-pox there! which fact was certified to by the officials in the hospital. And upon examination, a patient was found who had an eruption that looked wondrously like incipient small-pox. But alas! for Tweed, Dr. Macdonald, chief-of staff, took the patient, and made him confess that the eruption had been produced by rubbing croton-oil on the skin, and that officers of the Penitentiary were in the conspiracy. And now comes the papers demanding that Boss Tweed shall be treated like any other criminal, that he be shoved into his proper place, and not allowed privileges and luxuries that other prisoners are denied. Whether this demand will be heeded or not depends.—What will not money do? He has it, and he uses it. If the public clamor compels the officials to their duty it will be a great triumph. Let us hope it will be done.

PIETRO.

The Veto Message.

The President's Reasons for Vetoing the Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following is the President's Veto Message:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of the legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that if, in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief. The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligation to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address. In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passages appear: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the Government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values—gold—is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return of specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency." I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as December 4, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and pleading co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible. The first act passed by the Forty-first Congress, on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows: "An act to strengthen the public credit of the United States: Be it enacted, &c., that in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity unless at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

This act still remains as a continuing pledge of the faith of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. A declaration contained in the act of June 20, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, should never exceed $400,000,000. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to $356,000,000, at which point Congress passed the act of February 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency. The forty four millions have even been regarded as a reserve, to be used only in case of an emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur, when from any cause revenues suddenly fall below expenditures, and such a reserve is necessary, because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions is redeemable in legal tender on call. It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible; but let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as fast as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes themselves redeemable, and made equivalent to coin, as a measure preparatory to free banking; or for placing the Government in a condition to redeem in coin at the earliest practicable moment. The revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay; for paper money is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market, as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports, being required in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply I see no way open but by the Government hoarding, through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there remains $4,000,000 of authorized bank-note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota, not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation have the option of $25,000,000 more to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid process of restoration, will be the time to consider the question of "more currency."

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1874.

News and Notes from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

The bill upon which Congress has labored during the last four months has been vetoed by the President. And now that he has done so the country generally approves the act.—The Senate and House, at least a majority of their members, profess to have been taken by surprise when the veto, accompanied by a message by the President, was announced in Congress. And yet it is difficult now to find any considerable number of members, even among those who voted for the bill, who will venture the assertion that the President has made a mistake. In fact the arguments contained in his message are unanswerable, and have brought the conviction to the minds of all parties that he has done the right thing.—The message shows a searching discrimination and a clear judgment upon the real condition of the country. It is said that the message was prepared, unaided, by the President himself, and submitted in rough draft to his Cabinet at the regular meeting on Tuesday, and unanimously approved. One thing is certain, the spirit and decision of the President, as indicated in his message, are in strict harmony with all his former inaugural addresses and messages in which his views were expressed upon the questions of currency and a return to specie payments.

Congress, since the Veto was announced, has done very little work. Individually the members have been taking new bearings. The message has caused a large amount of thinking and evidently to good purpose. There will be less class and corner legislation in the future and more direction to the general interests of the country.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The results of our foreign trade for the year ending December 31, 1873, are very gratifying. The returns have just been collected and published by the United States Statistical Bureau. Compared with the previous year the result is as follows:

Importations for 1872	$779,144,579
do do for 1873	624,997,362
Difference in favor of 1872	52,147,217
Exports in 1872	$569,524,672
Do in 1873	631,334,735
Difference in favor of 1873	61,809,863

This indicates not only an increasing, but at the same time a very healthy condition of our foreign trade.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

Official reports have been received from the United States Commissioner to whom was committed the duty of inspecting the Nicaragua route of the proposed ship canal to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. They had completed that portion of their work and arrived at Panama on the 4th instant. There they took passage on board the United States steamship *Saranac* and will proceed to Chiri-Chiri Bay to examine the other route already surveyed by way of the Naripi and Alrato rivers, and determine the relative features of the two routes, when they will return to Washington and make their final report. There is no doubt this will be one of the first great public works to be undertaken, and that too, with a view to its early completion.

THE ARKANSAS EMBROGLIO.

The disgraceful state of affairs at Little Rock created no small interest during the past week. The subject was before the Cabinet meeting on Friday. It was decided there that the policy pursued by the President in reference to the affair was the true one, and the whole matter was left to his management. The deposed Governor has yielded to the advice of friends and is providing transportation to return his volunteer forces to their homes. Brooks retains control of the government, and will not probably be molested in the discharge of its functions.

THE PROSPECTIVE MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.

The rumored engagement of Miss Nellie Grant to Mr. Sartoris, an English gentleman, is no longer a matter of doubt. Mr. Sartoris is a Western farmer, and is the owner of a fine property in Wisconsin, which he has personally superintended for some years. By the death of his oldest brother he has become heir to the family estate in England.

N. H. P.

Deafness Caused by Catarrh.

Catarrh not unfrequently produces deafness.

MR. LEVI SPRINGER, of Nettle Lake, Postoffice, Williams County, O., formerly of Durban's Corners, O., has been cured of deafness of fourteen years' standing, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He was so deaf he could not hear a person talk when seated by his side, and can now hear the church bells ring to miles distant—so he writes.

A MARKED CASE OF DEAFNESS CURED.

DICKERSONVILLE, Niagara county, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1874.

About one year ago I caught a severe cold in the head, which terminated in a severe form of Catarrh. During the time ulcerations occurred in the nasal passages, and I became wholly deaf in one ear, with partial deafness in the other. The inflamation had involved all the delicate structures of the ears, and I was in immediate danger of permanent deafness. The discharge became profuse and fetid, both into my throat and from my ears. In this condition I called on Dr. Pierce for aid, who prescribed his Golden Medical Discovery and Catarrh Remedy, and under their use have rapidly recovered. My hearing is restored, and my Catarrh is entirely well. JOHN SMITH.

☞ Old Dr. Johnson invented *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* more than sixty years ago.

☞ Pimples, Blotches and other unsightly eruptions of the skin shou'd be gotton rid of as quickly as possible. Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will remove all such things by purifying the blood. The most severe cases of scrofula are cured by this great family medicine.

New To-Day.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of DAVID R. P. MOORE, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David R. P. Moore, late of West township, dec'ased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

AMANDA MOORE,
April29-74. Executrix.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP,

Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 566 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Pa. April29,74-3mos.

BRIDGES TO BUILD.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon County will receive proposals at their office, up to 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 8th day of May, 1874, for building the following named bridges, viz:

A bridge at Coalmont 35 feet long and 12 feet wide. Abutments 10 feet high above low water mark. Wingwalls 10 feet long from the face of the abutments.

A bridge in Springfield township, across Aughwick Creek near John Duffey's 135 feet long and 14 feet wide. A pier in the middle—abutments and pier to be 12 feet high above low water mark. Wing-walls on east side 15 feet and in west side 12 feet long from face of abutments, to be open canal truss bridges.

TIN ROOF ON COURT HOUSE.

At the same time and place, they will also receive proposals for putting a tin roof on the Court House.

Plan and specifications to be seen at their office.

By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER,
April29-2t. Clerk.

WALKER TOWNSHIP.—Audited Account of William Gahagan and Michael Shriner, Supervisors of Walker township, 1873.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$845 95
To amount of back tax from Feuse and Hawn, collectors for 1872	87 72
To amount of unseated lands	16 56
Total	$950 03

CR.

By work done on roads	561 22
By Wm. Gahagan's time Superintending roads	35 00
By Michael Shriner's time Superintending roads	64 35
By receipts and orders	12 29
By receipt of J. A. Fouse	14 39
By Exonorations	1 76
Amount in hands of Supervisors	261 02
Total	$950 03

SPECIAL TAX.

DR.

To amount of Special Tax collected by Bumgardner, 1873	$421 77

CR.

By receipt of Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming	$130 00
By balance on order of A. Grubb	41 18
By order of Wm. Reed	13 50
By receipt of Lamberson	120 00
By interest on J. Watson's note	2 50
By Exonorations	1 37
By percentage on amount collected	13 42
By amount to collect	97 80
Total	$421 77

We, the undersigned Auditors, certify to the correctness of the above account.

JAS. WARD,
A. GRUBB, } Auditors.
A. P. ROBB,
apr29-1t

BEATTY & PLOTTS'
CELEBRATED
GOLDEN-TONGUE PARLOR ORGAN

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY EMINENT MUSICIANS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN OF HONOR TO BE THE LEADING INSTRUMENT NOW IN USE
—THEY SAY—

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct. 5, 1872.*

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Herdy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ.

PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* Having had one of your Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, for six months past, I thought before recommending it, to give it a fair, square trial, and am happy to testify that it surpassed all that has been said or advertised about it. I have had Professors of music, and celebrated organists come and try it, and one and all say that it is one of the sweetest and best toned instruments in the market. It has taken the shine out of all others around here. I am perfectly satisfied with it. You may publish this if you see fit, as my organ can be tried by any one wishing to do so, in proof of what I say.

A. S. R. RICHARDS,
Late of the Tamaqua Courier, now at New Bethlehem, Pa.

BEATTY & PLOTTS Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are instruments that are winning for themselves a good reputation far and wide. The career of the firm is full of interest and shows what a little application to one branch of business will do. Their energy, zeal and unyielding determination have enabled them to win.—*Washington (N. J.) Star, March 27, 1874.*

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS parlor organs are highly praised by good judges, for their sweetness of tone.—*Pittston (Pa.) Comet Oct. 4, 1873.*

Lowry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

I have had BEATTY & PLOTTS' Organ since August 14th, 1872; it gives the highest satisfaction, and has proved all that it was recommended by the proprietors.

JOB HENRY.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS' celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are pronounced unsurpassed by any now before the musical world, by all who have had the pleasure to examine them. Testimony from all parts of the country speaks in favor of them, going to show their superiority over all others.—*Ashland, Pa., Bulletin, Dec. 5, 1873.*

Lowry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ, of N. J., seem to give full satisfaction to all purposes all over; and I must say by the experience I have of one of these organs—which I have had in my possession for nearly two years, and is in excellent condition—I would advise all who wish to get a good and substantial parlor organ to see the above named party, before buying anywhere else.

DAVID SCHEIRER,
Music Teacher.

Slatington, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874.

BEATTY & PLOTTS' Parlor Organ I like better than the Standard, and gives better satisfaction, as I find by experience in my profession.

PROF. FRANK MAYER.

Tamaqua, Pa., Dec. 16, 1873.

Those desiring a beautiful ornament for their homes, as well as an instrument of unsurpassed musical excellence will find it in the Beatty & Plotts Golden Tongue Parlor Organ. It gives entire satisfaction, and, in fact, is the leading instrument of the day.

JULIA C. WHITENIGHT, Organist.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS, of Washington, New Jersey, are happy. They live in an atmosphere of music. Music soft and sweet, music strong and warlike, the shrill notes of the warrior, or the lute-like tones of love are thrilling and ever sounding in their establishment, and their famous Golden Tongue Organs are a household necessity all over.—*Tamaqua (Pa.) Courier, March 28, 1874.*

PARLOR ORGAN.—We call attention to the advertisement of Beatty & Plotts, manufacturers of Parlor Organs, in another part of this paper. These organs are fast superseding all others on account of their good qualities. A number of these instruments have been sold in this county, which give general satisfaction. These instruments are highly recommended by the best musicians in the country.—*Sunbury American.*

St. Clair, Pa., April 7, 1874.

TO DANIEL F. BEATTY:—I have received my organ all right. It pleases me very much. I never played an organ that gives me better satisfaction, the case looks splendid. I have a friend waiting for one. Please send me another No. 60 at once for him. He advocates your organs above all others. Enclosed please find check.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILLS.

Address BEATTY & PLOTTS,
Washington, New Jersey.
April29,1874-2yrs.

BLACKSMITHING.

UTLEY & EARLY,

PRACTICAL BLACKSMITHS,

shop at Point Lookout, between Orbisonia and Rockhill. All branches of the business carried on, and all work warranted.

April22,1874-3mos*.

New Advertisements.

STEAM ENGINE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY.

No. 1004, Washington Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

Manufactures and furnishes Machinery for all kinds of machine work.

Special attention given to fitting up a cheap class of Machinery, designed for small manufacturers. Second-hand Engines and Machinery at low prices. Drawings for Machinery and Patterns for castings made to order.

ENGINES and MACHINERY set up, and CYLINDERS bored out without moving from bed, in any part of the country.

Agent for Kreider, Zindgraff & Co., Millwrights and Machinests, who build and completely furnish mills of every kind. Employing mechanics who thoroughly understand their trade, satisfactory work will always be produced.

A Blanchard Spoke Lathe for sale at a very low price.

April22 ☞f.

S. L. KIRK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
130 North THIRD St., Corner of Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have in store and offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c. Selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. [apr1-ly.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of GEORGE W. MILLER, dec'd*]

Letter of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Miller, late of Henderson township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LUCINDA MILLER,
Administratrix.
LOVELL & MUSSER, Atty's for Administratrix
April22,1874.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

STEAM DYE WORKS, ALTOONA.

JOSEPH DAZIN, Proprietor,

Branch office in Huntingdon, on WASHINGTON Street, opposite Dr. FELIX'S,

At which place Dr. Dazin will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public in general. Silk, Velvets, Crape Shawls, Ribbons and Woolen Goods of all kinds colored to any shade, with the Finest Lustre added to them. Particular attention given to the cleansing of Silk Dresses, Brocade Shawls, &c., Crape Shawls, Lace Collars and Curtains, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleased and Re-Bleached. Also, Carpets Cleansed and Dyed. Mr. Dazin would also inform the Gentlemen that he is fully prepared to have their Coats, Pants and Vests Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired in the best possible manner. [apr22,'74-3mos.

COME AND HELP US!

The members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntingdon have no place to worship in. During the winter they worship peil in a little log school house, owned by Mr. Roman, but on the first of April they lost possession, and now they are roving around like the lost sheep of the house of Israel. We are obliged to call on the citizens of Huntingdon to come to our aid in building a new church edifice.

ALEX. MURRELLS, Prest.
GEO. WELLS, Treas.
April22-3mos.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
[*Estate of MATTHEW TRUMAN, deceased.*]

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Trustee, will expose to sale, at the residence of John Benson, on the premises, in Tod township, county aforesaid, on

THURSDAY, MAY 9th, 1874,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, late of Matthew Truman, deceased:

All that certain Tract of Land, known as "The Benson Farm," situate in Tod township, in said county, bounded on the North by the Mansion Farm of the late John Truman, on the east by lands of John Griffith, on the south by lands of Jacob Fisher's heirs, and on the west by Broad Top Mountain, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a good and Comfortable two-story DWELLING HOUSE, a commodious BANK BARN, and all other necessary outbuildings, with a well of Good Water near the house. About 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is well covered with good Chestnut and Rock Oak Timber. This property is situate about four miles north east of Broad Top City, and is only two-and-a-half miles from the East Broad Top Railroad at Cook's Mills. There is a GOOD ORCHARD on the farm, containing many different kinds of CHOICE APPLE TREES, which yield, very regularly, the finest varieties of Fruit.

Persons desiring information in regard to either of these properties, can apply in person or by letter to the undersigned Trustee, at Cassville, Pa., or his Attorneys, LOVELL & MUSSER, at Huntingdon, Pa.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

D. CLARKSON,
April22,'74-ts. Trustee.

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE!

$450.000 GIVEN AWAY!

$100,000 FOR ONLY $2,50!

A GRAND LEGAL GIFT CONCERT

In aid of a Juvenile Reform School at Leavenworth, Kan.

DRAWING APRIL 30, 1874.

One Prize guaranteed in ever package of 11 Tickets. Single Tickets, $2,50; 5 for $12; 11 for $25. But few tickets left; and, as our sales are rapid, purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good reliable Agents wanted everywhere. For full particulars, address

SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

FLOWERS.

C. L. ALLEN, offers his surplus stock of

CHOICE MIXED GLADIOLAS

at wholesale for $3 per 100, $20 per 1000. Sent by express upon receipt of price. Send for catalogue.

Address C. L. ALLEN, Queens, N. Y.

$20 SAVED. FLORENCE. $20 SAVED.

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker companies, involving over $250,000, Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left.

Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

YOUR TEETH can be made pure white, and prevented from decay by the use of "*Preservetine.*" Price 50c. Address J. J. REAM & Co., Box 4484, N. Y.

1874 LIGHT RUNNING "DOMESTIC."

This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" agents in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., New York.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK

THREAD for your MACHINE.

EAT TO LIVE!

Write to F. E. SMITH & Co., Atlantic Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of the CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT, for their pamphlet (sent free) on FOODS, with important extracts

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 29, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

More snow.

The wheat fields look promising.

The cows are on a strike—no butter.

Heffright's stone quarry is in blast again.

Mrs. Mattern has opened a millinery store.

Blair county citizens are Courting this week.

The woods will soon be wearing of the green.

The Cambria Iron Works are in operation again.

Altoona has a Ladies' Temperance Association.

The paint is being put on the Fourth street bridge.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL, pay for it, and be happy.

Hon. A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg, was in town last week.

Prof. McNeal has opened his Normal School at Three Springs.

Call at the JOURNAL office and see our premium for new subscribers. tf

Huntingdon county owns more bridges than any other county in the State.

The Brady Agricultural Society is still living, and what is more—prospering.

Matilda Furnace is turning out from seventy-five to eighty tons of iron per week.

Henry & Co. advertise a large sale of real estate and personal property. See bills.

Rev. E. Shoemaker has commenced agitating a new M. E. Church at Three Springs.

Franklinville can boast of four empty houses, all of them good and desirable dwellings.

John Logan's grub and brush-up tickled the Grand Jury, and they flattered John and his "frau."

The report of the ale robbery, in Alexandria, in last week's issue, created no little mirth.

Mr. Beaver, of Paradise Furnace, has a gray horse striped like a zebra. It is quite a curiosity.

Port & Warfel have gone into the butchering business in the market lately occupied by Amos Starr.

When the bill distributer has made up the canvass of this place he has just perambulated 14 miles of streets.

Read March & Bro's. advertisements. They sell cheaper than the cheapest, and give five per cent. off for cash.

Wm. Hamilton, of Hopewell township, recently shot a swan measuring seven feet four inches from tip to tip.

For every new advance paying subscriber we give a magnificent steel engraving. Now is your time to subscribe. tf

Mr. Buchanan moved, last week, a house, on Mifflin street, over one hundred feet, to a new site, very successfully.

Saturday and Sunday last were regular winter days. Snow fell in abundance during Saturday evening and night.

The Ladies' Fair, for the purpose of raising funds to enclose the Presbyterian Church, will commence on the 5th proximo.

The Reformed Church congregation, of Alexandria, are making some improvements on the yard in front of their church.

Coal chutes are being erected, at Mt. Union, for the transfer of coal from the East Broad Top to the Pennsylvania railroad.

Miller & Black, of Mt. Union, have disposed of their store and became mercantile travelers. Lookout for the drummers!

A new trial has been granted to Jno. Swine and he entered into a recognizance of $2,000 for his appearance at August term.

Hare's Valley boasted of a venerable goose, twenty-two years of age, but a sly reynard picked and cooked it, and it is no more.

Chromos are going out of fashion. Subscribe for the JOURNAL and get the magnificent steel engraving, "*Death of Antony*," as a premium. tf

The ground for the railroad depot, at Three Springs, has been generously donated by Messrs. R. Ashman, R. Hampson and W. J. Hampson.

The magnificent steel engraving, "*Death of Antony*," is given as a premium to every new subscriber, paying $2 in advance, to the JOURNAL. tf

J. C. Long, esq., of the Everett *Press*, and Hon. S. P. Wishart, called upon us last week. They speak encouragingly of things in Bedford county.

The fellow who spent all last week in the band room, annoying the neighborhood, could be more profitably engaged. Digging garden, for instance.

While John Flasher, of West Huntingdon, was cleaning a well, on Tuesday of last week, he was considerably injured by a bucket falling upon him.

A trio of itinerant Italians—with harps and violin—made some good music, in this place, one day last week, and they reaped a liberal pecuniary reward.

Mrs. David Myers, on Monday, the 20th inst., fell down a few steps in front of her residence, in West Huntingdon, and broke her left arm in two places.

Twenty-six hundred of the $5,000 levied for borough tax is consumed for gas, police, engineer, exonerations, &c., leaving only $2,400 for other expenditures.

Messrs. Trexler & Co.'s saw mill, at Paradise Furnace, is in operation, doing a good business, which is attributed to the fact that they have a good sawyer.

On Thursday afternoon last, Dr. G. M. Smith was united in marriage with a daughter of Hon. S. Calvin, at the residence of the bride's father, in Hollidaysburg.

Dr. E. E. Goodman, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, has located himself at Franklinville. Everybody likes the Doctor, and he is worthy of their patronage.

There has been considerable commotion and some change about the Broad Top office. Rumors are rife in regard to the peculations of one of the clerks. What's the matter?

Everybody should economize these hard times. Don't buy silk dresses when cheaper ones will answer the purpose, and suit the condition of your pocket book much better.

Alexandria is to have a band—a brass one, by jingo! The money has all been subscribed, and the instruments are to be on by the latter part of May. Subs., get your cash ready.

To any new subscriber, to the JOURNAL, who will send us two dollars in advance, we will send a magnificent steel engraving, 19x24 inches, "*The Death of Antony*," valued at two dollars. tf

Jones, of the Tyrone *Herald*, and Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, are both bragging about their offices. Come this way, gentlemen, if you want to see an office as is an office.

A couple of "turnpike sailors" bagged a suit of good clothes at the residence of Geo. Cresswell, in Petersburg, while the family were in the rear portion of the house. Watch the scamps.

Rev. G. W. Zahniser, of this place, and Rev. J. H. Mathets, of Bell's Mills, were elected commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets in St. Louis in May, by the Huntingdon Presbytery.

Everybody has heard of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. If you want a magnificent steel engraving representing Antony's death, subscribe for the JOURNAL and pay for it in advance. tf.

William C. Swoope, brother of the late Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, died in Alexandria, on Tuesday morning of last week. This is the third brother that has been buried inside of nine months.

If you want to get the magnificent steel engraving, 19x24 inches, valued at $2, entitled "*The Death of Antony*," subscribe for THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, and it will be given to you as a premium. tf

D. H. Miller, who lately went West, has returned to Orbisonia, where he intends to remain. He thinks others may go West if they like, but as for him and his house they intend to stay here. Sensible.

A. M. Smith, said to be a distant relative of John, residing in the vicinity of Paradise Furnace, has one of the finest ox teams in the county. He contemplates riding one of them to the election next fall.

Our friend, Thomas Keenan, esq., who has the contract for putting down the ties and iron on the East Broad Top railroad, assures us that he will commence laying down the rails to Three Springs this week.

The post-office was removed, early last week, to George Shaffer's building, nearly opposite Dad Lewis' Red Front Grocery. Our new postmaster does the agreeable very satisfactorily, and, then, there is William!

A. S. Brooks, esq., who is book-keeper and coal dispatcher for Berwind & Bradley's Colliery, Broad Top, assures us that the coal business is starting up quite briskly. We hope that it may continue through the season.

An Alexandria man, attending Court, on Monday of last week, hearing the Judge passing sentence on the liquor dealers, was overheard to say: "I think it wise to keep out of his clutches. The way of the transgressor is hard."

Edmund Keatley, J. R. Ewing, David and Christie Miller, of Franklinville, are attending the Cumberland Valley State Normal School. Three of these gentlemen are successful teachers, and all are young men of considerable talent.

Lazarus Wheeland, of Franklinville, has been doing a big business among the foxes.—He claims to have killed and caught together, twenty-one during the winter, and has the premium, which is no small amount for a few hours work.

'Squire Hamer, of Alexandria, is making some improvements on his house, whereupon a correspondent hopes that some of the rest of the good citizens of that ancient village will follow his example, because they are very much needed.

Robert Cunningham, of Porter township, has had an operation performed upon his hand. The bone connecting the second finger with the wrist was removed by Dr. Gemmill, of Altoona, assisted by Drs. Harnish and Wilson, of Alexandria. He is getting along finely.

The principal occupation of the lovers of the ardent, of Mt. Union, is to appropriate the beverage of their neighbors. Raids were made on the bonded warehouse, upon our friend Marshall, and on the beer of the landlord. There must be much thirst in that neighborhood.

The Colerain school, in Franklin township, closed on the 13th inst. This school had three teachers for the Winter term of five months. They were I. J. Atkinson, Edmund Keatley, and W. G. Ewing. What other school in the county can equal it in number of teachers?

A man named John M. Lowe, formerly of this place, engaged in rafting, was drowned, at Williamsport, on Saturday last. His remains were brought to this place on Monday morning, and his funeral took place, from the residence of Rev. G. W. Zahniser, on Monday afternoon.

We have a note from the General Agent of the Graphic Company, New York, who says: "The style of your journal and the subject matter we much admire." Good! The *Graphic* is the finest specimen of the newspaper art now published, to say nothing of its splendid illustrations.

Our pleasant and agreeable friend, Will. J. Geissinger, is the bland and courteous clerk in the post office. As long as Will's smiling countenance beams through the "delivery" people will visit the office just to get a "peep" at him. It will be as good as a letter, any time, to receive his gentle "Nothing, to-day."

The communication in regard to "Sugar Grove School," published in the JOURNAL, a week or two ago, did not refer to "Sugar Grove School" in Henderson township. The lady who conducted the latter, we are informed, finished her term and gave general satisfaction. We make the correction with pleasure.

A Porter township man writes us: "Some one from Hollidaysburg goes for the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society like a duck for a June bug. Mr. President of the Society, sock over the 'spinners' the Vigilant Fire Company, of Altoona, won honorably, and save the credit of the Society." To which we say, Amen!

A traveling agent is going about the country selling soap to clean kid gloves. He cleans the one he carries for the purpose, but no one who buys the soap can clean theirs with the worthless stuff, and many disgusted feminines have concluded that the dirt is laid on his glove very lightly so as to be rubbed off easily. Buy your wares only of respectable home merchants and dealers.

A gentleman assures us that, according to the calculations of old and experienced miners, there is iron ore enough in Jackson township to run half-a-dozen furnaces for a century. A single body, of which he has control, is estimated to contain from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons. If this is as represented, and we have no reason to doubt it, why is there not a narrow gauge railroad built up Stone Creek?

John Welch, who was shot by constable W. B. Carrigan, of Broad Top City, lingered about two weeks and expired. The Everett *Press* does Mr. Carrigan great injustice. It states that he was one of Moseby's guerrillas. This is a mistake. Mr. Carrigan, who is said to be a good citizen, is a North Carolinian. He deserted the rebel service and entered the Union army, where he remained until the cessation of hostilities and received an honorable discharge.

On Sunday last, about 10 o'clock, a. m., the new brick dwelling, being erected by H. Greenburg, esq., on Mifflin street, gave way and fell to the ground with a terrible crash. The gables had been completed, or nearly so, during the late wet weather, which prevented the mortar from drying, and the least strain, which came in the shape of wind carried it down. Part of the debris went through the windows of the house in which Mr. Greenberg lives, slightly injuring one of his children.

The Secretary of the Brady Agricultural Society sends a statement to the Department of Agriculture of the yield, per acre, in 1873, by several of the officers and members: The President, J. B. Wakefield, produced, of wheat, 30 bushels; the Secretary, Caleb Wakefield, wheat 27, corn 95, potatoes 340; the Treasurer, David Detwiler, wheat 24, corn 98, potatoes 100; S. Sharp, wheat 21, corn 85; N. Hertzler, wheat 27, corn 60; J. E. Odenkirk, wheat 21, corn 93; C. S. Brown, corn 90, potatoes 200.

James Loomis, watchman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed by the Cincinnati Express west, on the morning of the 20th inst. He had probably been asleep in his watch-box. Hearing the train coming, he attempted to run across the track in front of it to give the usual signal to the engineer. The approaching train was too close. The bumper of the engine struck him, badly crushing and breaking the left arm, and throwing him a considerable distance forward, his head striking the ballast on the opposite track, cutting and lacerating it, causing instant death. He was a young man and leaves a wife and two children. He was buried on Wednesday by the Red Men.—*Local News.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS AT APRIL TERM—SECOND WEEK.—Harriet C. Reese, by her father, Dr. J. A. Shade, vs. C. A. Reese. A libel for a divorce was filed by Mrs. Reese to November Term, 1873. Since then an answer has been filed by respondent, an issue directed by the Court, and an order made for trial at this Term. On Tuesday morning the case was commenced. The Libellant, Mrs. Reese, sought to show by her witnesses that she had suffered abuse and ill-treatment at the hands of her husband; that he had called her insolent names, and at times turned her out of the house, and that he had, by his general bad conduct towards her, rendered life with him intolerable; and, hence, she asked to be divorced. The respondent, Mr. Reese, endeavored to show that his conduct toward his wife had generally been kind and considerate; that he had tried to do what he believed to be his duty; that the trouble between them had mainly arisen from interference by her parents; and that his wife had abandoned her husband and child without sufficient cause.—The case was well contested by both sides. The jury were sent out on Wednesday evening and after about six hours' conference they agreed upon a verdict in favor of Mrs. Reese, which, on Thursday morning, they rendered to the Court. The parties resided near Shade Gap, in this county, and have been living apart for some time. Speer and Woods for Mrs. Reese, and Brown & Bailey for C. A. Reese.

Mary J. Mitchell for use vs. Wm. McClure. This was a claim for wages for work done by plaintiff's son. Case settled by the parties, the defendant having confessed judgment to plaintiff for $200. Petriken, Massey & McNeil for Plaintiff; Brown & Bailey for Defendant.

Henry Graffus for use of Robert A. Laird vs. the township of Porter and the Borough of Alexandria. This was a suit brought to April Term, 1873, on an order given by the joint School Boards of Porter Twp., and Alexandria Borough, in the first place to Henry Graffus and by him assigned to R. A. Laird. According to the evidence, Porter township and Alexandria borough appointed a recruiting committee to fill their quota of volunteers during the last years of the Rebellion. Henry Graffus was a member of the committee, and, as shown by plaintiff's witnesses, on the 7th of March, 1867, Mr. Graffus presented a claim for services rendered and money expended as a member of the recruiting committee to the amount of $547.85, which claim appeared to have been allowed and an order given to Mr. Graffus for that amount. The order was dated March 7, 1867. The plaintiff claimed that soon afterward Mr. Graffus, needing money, came to him and offered to sell him the order; that he then gave Mr. Graffus $250 in money and his due bill for the balance, which he afterwards paid in full, that after thus purchasing the order he laid it away, where, as it happened, he could not find it again; that the school boards refused to pay it unless found and presented; that about February 1873 he found the order among some cancelled checks and presented it for payment, which was refused, and therefore this suit to recover the amount of the order and interest from the time of demand. The Defense alleged that the order was obtained fraudulently or by the negligence and inadvertance of the officers who gave it; that the defendants did not give the same to Henry Graffus, who had been paid for his services by other orders and in money; that at the time Mr. Laird purchased it he was Treasurer of the School Funds, and that, by his paying Mr. Graffus for the order, he was taking up a paper on which the township and borough were liable, and he could only claim credit therefor in his settlement with the township and borough authorities, and not having done that, he could not recover upon it by suit. They also alleged that because of some irregularities in the form of the order and the manner of giving it, the defendants could not be held liable. The jury returned with a verdict of $780.13 for Plaintiff. Defendants' counsel at once asked leave to file motion and reasons for a new trial. Woods and Speer for Plaintiff; Brown and Bailey for Defendants.

THE LARGEST LOT OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN, AND THE BEST INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS AT MARCH & BRO'S.—$30,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SOLD.—William March & Bro. have just finished shelving a large and varied assortment of all kinds of goods which they are prepared to sell at very low prices. We here insert a few prices to prove to our customers and the general public that we are stating a fact:

Calicoes from 8 to 11 cents, best.

Heavy Sheeting 12½ cents.

Other bleached and brown Muslins from 10 cents upwards.

Alpacas, of all colors, from 25 cents upwards.

Lawns, of all colors, from 15 cents upwards.

Percalles from 20 cents upwards.

Silk, Japanese Stripe, different styles, from 40 cents upwards.

Balmoral Skirts from 75 cents upwards.

A large lot of Ribbons of all colors and depths, Hamburg and other trimmings, from 5 cents upwards. We cannot mention all our goods, but ask you to give us a trial. As an inducement for all cash buyers we will allow five per cent. off. apr.29-2t.

PRESIDENT Grant's Veto has created less excitement, than Henry & Co., are creating by their successful war on high prices since their adoption of their cash system. You can buy your Jersey Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Breakfast Bacon, Lard, Fresh Lake Herring, Labrador Herring, Mackerel, Beans, Peas, Dried Corn, Dried Fruit, Green and Brown Coffee, Sugars and Syrups, Hats and Caps, Prints and all kinds of dress goods, cheaper at Henry & Co.'s., FOR CASH than at any other place in town.

HAVING just returned from the east, with a very large stock of New Goods, the public are requested to call and examine the same, and be convinced that we are selling very low.

HAGEY & Co.

HOUSEKEEPERS, if you want to save money call at March & Bro.'s and purchase Groceries cheaper than at any other store in town. Good Syrup at 75 cents; Sugars from 10 to 12½ cents; and five per cent. off for cash. 2t.

LADIES, if you want a Corset, go to Henry & Co.'s., and select one from the following styles: The Madam Foy, Lotta, Lucca, Florentine, or Empress, in drab or white, a large stock of which they have just received and which they will sell cheap for cash.

A LARGE lot of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, all styles, cheaper than any place in town, and five per cent. off for cash, at March & Bro's. 2t.

HAGEY & Co. are selling very low. Country produce of all kinds received in exchange.

A LARGE lot of all kinds of Mackerel and Lake and other Herring at March & Bro's., cheap, and five per cent. off for cash. 2t.

HAGEY & Co., will not be undersold. Try them.

LADIES, call at Hagey & Co.'s for your Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers. All very cheap.

VACANT LANDS.—The following act, relative to the issuing of warrants to survey lands, has passed the Legislature and is now a law:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That every applicant for a warrant to survey any of the vacant lands of this Commonwealth, shall produce to the Surveyor General a particular description of the land applied for, with an affidavit of a disinterested witness, made before a justice of the peace of the township or borough in which the land applied for or the greater portion of it is situate, or if there be no justice of the peace in such township or borough, before a justice of an adjoining township or borough, specifying whether the said land be improved or not, and if improved, how long since the said improvement was made, that interest may be charged as now provided by law. The applicant for such warrant shall declare, under oath or affirmation, before a justice of the peace of the township or borough in which the land or the greater portion of the same is situate, or if there be no justice in such township or borough, before a justice of an adjoining township or borough, that he verily believes that no warrant or other office right has previously issued for such land, or if one has issued, after giving full particulars in relation thereto, shall depose that he verily believes it has been abandoned; and if any time thereafter it shall appear that the person or persons deposing as aforesaid, or any of them, shall knowingly have sworn falsely, such persons shall suffer all the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 2. No warrant shall issue for any tract or piece of land on which settlement is made, or which may be either in whole or in part cleared and fenced, or otherwise improved, used or occupied and held by defined boundaries, unless to such person or persons respectively, who have made the settlement, clearing, fencing or improvement, their legal representatives or assigns, upon proof of ownership of such settlement or improvement right, and if any warrant shall issue otherwise than as aforesaid it shall be void: Provided, That this section shall not apply to abandoned improvements.

SEC. 3. Every applicant for a warrant to survey vacant land shall, after filing his or their application for such warrant, and depositing the amount of the purchase money and fee with the Surveyor General, give at least thirty days' notice of the filing of said application, with a full description of the land as set forth in the application by publication, once a week for three successive weeks, in one or more newspapers of the county in which the land is situate and nearest its location, and shall furnish proof that such notice has been given before a warrant shall issue: Provided, That if any caveat or caveats shall have been entered against issuing such warrant, the same shall not issue until directed by the board of property; and if the board of property, after a hearing upon a citation issued in pursuance of any caveat shall decide against issuing the warrant, the purchase money shall be returned the applicant.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to applications for warrants filed with the Surveyor General before its passage.

H. H. M'CORMICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

A LARGE lot of the latest styles of ladies', misses' and childrens' Hats, from 75 cents upwards, at March & Bro's. Call to see them.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Alice Rigby and her husband, who have resided for many years at Macedonia, near the foot of the Narrows, and made hickory brooms, which they sold in this place, were in town on Thursday the 16th, and toward evening were returning home on foot in an intoxicated state. About three miles down the old pike the woman fell in a spasm or fit, which prevented their progress, and the weather being cold, the husband built a fire, at which she laid or sat, and from which her clothes took fire. The canal bank being steep he was unable to get water to her, and so dragged or carried her to a point where he could put her into the water, thus extinguishing the fire, which was not until she was badly burned. He then conveyed her to the house of Jackson Woods, about two miles back on the pike, where she was cared for during the night. Next day an order was procured from Justice Hamilton to have her removed to the Poor House, which was promptly done. She died during the night. Her remains were brought to the house of John Boon, in this place, where funeral services were conducted on Sabbath afternoon by Rev. J. H. Brown, of the Lutheran church. She was buried in the graveyard of the colored people, the funeral being attended by a large number of the colored population, and both their Sunday Schools.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

10 fresh pieces of Carpets, of beautiful styles, just received at Henry & Co.'s., which they will sell at a very low figure for cash.

IMPORTANT.—A case was tried in the Erie Court, a week or two ago, which possesses a good deal of interest to both parents and teachers, as well as superintendents and directors of our public schools. It was a case from the Albion school district, and was based on the following facts: One of the pupils of the public schools neglected, or refused to bring to school the excuses from her parents prescribed by the rules of the school for non-attendance. For this neglect the teacher forbade her attendance until she complied with the rules by furnishing an excuse. She refused to do this and was sustained by her parents; and the result was her father sued the teacher for damages in the sum of $500 for the expulsion of his daughter from school.

In charging the jury the court held that school boards and teachers have the right to prescribe reasonable rules for the government and discipline of the schools; that a requirement of the teacher was a just and reasonable one; and the mere enforcement of proper discipline, without malice toward the pupil, should not render him liable for damages. The jury sustained the teacher.

THE latest styles of Dress Goods for ladies, at Hagey & Co's.

HOW TO STOP A PAPER.—The following from one of our exchanges so fully and clearly expresses our views upon the subject that we copy it without comment:

"You have an undoubted right to stop a newspaper whenever you are disposed, upon payment of all arrearages. Do not hesitate to do so on account of any tenderness of feeling for the editor. Don't you suppose he would stop buying sugar of you, or meat, dry goods, etc., if he thought he was not getting his money's worth. And when you discontinue a paper, do so manfully. Don't be so spiteful as to throw it back to the postmaster with a contemptuous, "I don't want it any longer!" and have "refused" written on the margin, and have the paper returned to the editor. No gentleman ever stopped a paper in that way, no matter if his head is covered with gray hairs that should be honorable. If you do not wish longer to receive a newspaper, write a note to an editor like a man, saying so—and be sure that arrearages are paid. This is the way to stop a paper."

100 Packages of fresh and delicious Lake Herring, cheap, for cash, at Henry & Co.'s.

AN EVENT FOR HUNTINODON.—A Fair and Festival, in connection with a Martha Washington Tea Party, will be held by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, commencing Tuesday evening, May 5th, in the Court House. Something new, interesting and attractive may be expected. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance will adopt the style of dress worn in the days of Martha Washington. One department will be made up of collections of interest, "relics of ye olden time." Ice Cream, and all the delicacies of the season to be had. Supper commencing at 5½ o'clock each evening. Fancy articles in great variety.

Admission, 10 cents.

LADIES, the latest styles of Spring and Summer Shawls, cheap, at March & Bro.'s. 2t.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 21, 1874.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that the regulations of the P. O. Department require him to keep the Post office closed during the time the mails are being opened. It is hoped that this will not be considered rigorous. it is the duty of postmasters to obey this regulation as well as others, when a separate room is appropriated to the use of their office.

J. HALL MUSSER, P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending April 25, 1874	6,034
Same time last year	11,111
Decrease for week	
Decrease for week	5,076
Total amount shipped to date	117,771
Same date last year	154,227
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	36,656

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

THE man who created such a sensation, on the back streets, the other day, running along bare-headed and jostling everybody aside, was on his way to Massey's cheap grocery, where everything in his line can be had at the lowest figure. [ap.8 4t.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

LAST CHANCE!—Only 100 Town Lots for sale in West Huntingdon at $200. Buy from first hands and save money. Lots sold a few years ago for $200 are now bringing $600 to $1000. They are in demand and selling rapidly. Call soon or address

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Apl-6t. Real Estate Office, 228½ Penn St.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

EDUCATIONAL.

A new impetus has recently been given to the schools in the borough of Huntingdon by the very learned and agreeable manner Prof. White has been discharging his work. His pleasant manner of reproving the teachers; his mild, but firm, manner of governing the pupils, and the earnest efforts manifested in advancing the schools, portray in him that noble principle which should characterize every true teacher. Could education alone make teachers, many might be teachers who are now failures. And were all teachers compelled to practice the principles of right, with due respect for the feelings of others taught by them, many more might be failures.

"What is a model teacher? Who shall be
The judge when learned judges disagree?
This is my verdict—doubt who can—
The model teacher is the model man."

A TEACHER.

HOW THE NAMES WERE GOTTEN TO THE GUSS RESOLUTIONS.

CASS TOWNSHIP, April 20, 1874.

MR. J. R. DURBORROW—*Dear Sir:*—We, the citizens of Cass township, wish to state to you and the public how our names came to be attached to the Guss resolutions. A. L. Guss got up some papers and sent his employees around with them, stating that he wanted to see whether the people were in favor of the school remaining at Cassville. He said he knew the school would be taken out of his hands, but he would sell or lease the building to some other man. With that understanding the most of us gave him our names, but instead of using our names as we thought they were intended to be used, he attached them to his resolutions, which the most of us knew nothing about at the time we signed our names. Some of the names were put on the paper without the consent of the persons.

George W. Taylor,	Joseph Fink,
Peter Dell,	John Kain,
Henry Stever,	Israel Querry,
David Walker,	Isaac Bowman,
Michael Dell,	Benj. Fink, (forged,)
Isaac Dell,	Jacob Spawn,
G. H. Querry,	Philip Spawn,
Albert B. Taylor	Jared Long,
John Irvin	Benj. States,
Monroe Crotsley,	Samuel Wagoner.
Harmon Crotsley,	

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. R. Brumbaugh, M. D., Editor. All matter pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. O. Box 12, Huntingdon.

Combined Annuals of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for the years 1865-6-7-8-9-70-1-2-3. Complete in one volume of over 500 pages, with more than 300 illustrative engravings. By S. R. Wells, Editor of "Phrenological Journal." S. R. Wells, Publisher, New York. 12 mo. cloth. $2.

As a publisher of progressive books Mr. Wells excels. His habit has been for years to collect all the really good things, and items of information, and publish them in an Annual, and now he has combined these into a volume, which we feel confident, contains, in a condensed form, more biography and valuable information relative to human progress and reform than can be found in any book of its size ever published. A new series has been commenced with 1873, to which we have already called attention.

Messrs. Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, in addition to the immense number of valuable books published by them, have, recently, in order to add amusement to instruction, published "Crispino," an attractive and exciting game for two, three or four players. It is issued on a folding board, 18x18 inches, in fine cloth, gold lettered, very handsome, accompanied with complete directions. Price $2.00. Also "The Bee Hive of Fun," a highly amusing game in which the players assume various characters, and is said to afford great amusement. Price $2.00. Besides these they publish several other games intended to afford amusement with instruction.

The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, has recently issued "A History of the Grange Movement in the United States," which is a work of special interest at this time. Granges are being organized all over the country, and in order that the members may be properly informed of the extent of the movement, the publishers desire agents to sell the work in every county, as it is sold only by subscription. Address as above.

Overland Monthly, for April, has reached our table. It is published by John H. Carmany & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and is "devoted to the development of the country." It is now in its twelfth volume, and gives evidence of being in a healthful and prosperous condition. As a medium of fresh information on all that relates to the scenical charms, the life and character, and the remarkable resources of the Great West, it has earned universal recognition, and become a standard authority. Terms, $4.00 per annum.

The *Galaxy*, for May, comes to us again without its usual leading political article, which has heretofore been a valuable feature of the magazine. It may be that the political department of the country has nothing of special interest, to which to call attention, and discuss, in the opinion of the editor. This number, however, is well filled with other matter, which cannot fail to attract and interest. Sheldon & Co., New York.

Lippincott's.—"The ever readable Lippincott's," for May, maintains its usual freshness and finenese, commanding the interest and gratifying the taste of the readers. This magazine is worthy of the patronage and encouragement of persons of taste all over the world, and the publishers offer great inducements for those who will assist them in increasing its circulation. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

No one is ever disappointed in taking up a number of *Scribner's Monthly*. The May number is specially attractive, and contains so much of interest that it would be impossible to point it all out. Edward King's paper, Southern Mountain Rambles, with its twenty-four illustrations, forms a continuation of the series of articles commenced several months ago, entitled, "The Great South," which have formed an attractive feature of this popular monthly. This number commences a new volume—the eighth. Scribner & Co., New York.

We cannot conceive how a magazine for the young could be made more attractive than Scribner's *St. Nicholas* is from month to month, each number really excelling its predecessor. The May number is a rare treasury of entertainment and instruction. Scribner & Co., New York.

The Sanitarian, for May, opens with a lecture, or address, by Prof. Jarvis S. Wright, M. D., on "The Relations of Hygienic to Practical Medicine." This periodical treats of matters of vital importance to all. "Sanitarian," N. Y.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA. April 28, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	40
Brooms ₱ dozen	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	4 50
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	80
Corn shelled	80
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1 90
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	18
Dried Apples ₱ lb	10
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	7
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	15
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 60
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	12
Shoulder	9
Side	9
Hay ₱ ton	20 00
Lard ₱ lb new	11
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	50
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	65@75
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 50
Rags	2
Rye	80
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	1 75
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The stormy weather this morning interfered with trade in live stock, and the volume of business was quite small. Beef cattle of all descriptions were in light request and prices declined. Sales of fair and choice at 6@7¼c, common at 5@5½c, and extra at 7¾@8c. Receipts 2,400.

Sheep met a moderate demand at 6@6¾c for wooled and 5½@6½c for clipped. Receipts 4,500.

Hogs moved freely at $9 ₱ 100 lbs. for bornfed. Receipts, 5,000 head.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, April 24.—*The Post's* financial article says: Gold opened at 111¾, and has since sold at 111⅝@112⅝, being now 112¼. On gold loans the rates have been 1 to 6 per cent. for carrying. The decline in gold has stimulated the demand for exchange, and as the supply is small the result is in advance in rates, leading bankers now holding their sterling bills at 486½@489½.

Business has come up to 488@489. Specie can be exported without loss with sterling bills only obtainable at 488@490. Money for call loans is 4@6 per cent. the standing of borrowers determining rates to a considerable extent. Prime mercantile paper is still 6@7 per cent. choice names being held at 5½.

Government bonds, because of the decline in gold, are ⅛@¼ lower than yesterday. Southern state bonds at the board were dull, the only sale having been of Missouris. Speculative shares, excepting Union Pacific, Erie and Pacific Mail, opened ½@¾ higher than yesterday's closing prices. Since then there has been an advance of ⅝ to 3⅝.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Cotton is in limited request, with sales of middlings at 17¼@17½c for upland and 17¾ cents for gulf.

Bark is quoted at $35 per ton for No. 1 quercitron. Tanners' bark is entirely nominal.

Seeds—In cloverseed very little doing. We quote at 8½@10c ₱ lb. Timothy is in good supply and ranges from $2.62½ to $2.75. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2.37½.

The flour market is quiet but unchanged in price. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, who purchase only of the better grades of spring and good winter wheat families. About 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $5@5.50; extras at $5@6.62½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra families at $7@7.50; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $7.50@8.25, and fancy brands at $8.50@10.50, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4.87½. In corn meal no sales.

In the wheat market there is very little movement. Sales of Pennsylvania and western red at $1.60@1.65; amber at $1.76@1.84, and white at $1.80@1.90. Rye is held at $1.02@1.03. Corn has declined 1c per bushel; sales of 3,100 bushels yellow at 85@86c afloat. Oats are in moderate request, and 3,000 bushels western white sold at 63@64c, and 2,700 do do tested at 61@62c.

Whisky is firm and held at 98c for western iron-bound.

Marriages.

SHAFFER—HAINES.—On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. G. Dole, Mr. Charles Shaffer to Miss Lizzie Haines, all of Huntingdon.

MYERS—KNODE.—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. A. Peters, Mr. Wm. J. Myers, of Boalsburg, Centre county, to Miss Florinda J. Knode, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county.

Deaths.

GREEN.—On the 10th inst., in Cass township, Mrs. Ellen, wife of Elijan R. Green, aged 80 years and 7 days.

The deceased had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for sixty years.

Special Notices.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT. July16,1873-1y.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

How Animals are Affected by Fright.

The question has been asked: What is the position of a horse's ears when it is thoroughly frightened? Those who have closely observed the horse are well aware that in the moment of terror the ears are pricked up or thrown forward. "All animals," says Darwin, "which have the power of freely moving the ears, when they are startled, or when they closely observe the object, direct their ears to the point toward which they are looking, in order to hear any sound from this quarter. At the same time they generally raise their heads, as all their organs of sense are there situated, and some of the smaller animals raise on their hind legs. Even those kinds which squat on the ground or instantly flee away to avoid danger, generally act momentarily in this manner, in order to ascertain the source and nature of the danger. The head being raised, with erected ears directed forwards, gives an unmistakeable expression of close attention to any animal." Darwin has been a close student of animals, and he knows what he is writing about; besides his opinion in this matter is sustained by that of the practical judges of the habits of horses.—Pursuing the subject further, we find that the will and reason are often powerless against the imagination of danger. The violence of a start depends partly on the vividness of the imagination and partly on the condition of the nervous system. Darwin writes: "It appears probable that starting was originally acquired by the habit of jumping away as quickly as possible from danger, whenever any of our senses gave us warning. Starting, as we have seen, is accompanied by the blinking of the eyelids so as to protect the eyes, the most tender and sensitive organs of the body; and it is, I believe, always accompanied by a sudden and forcible inspiration, which is the natural preparation for any violent effort. But when a man or horse starts, his heart beats wildly against his ribs, and here it may be truly said we have an organ which has never been under the control of the will, partaking in the general reflex movements of the body." Terror causes almost all animals to tremble. The sweat breaks out and the hair bristles.—The breathing is hurried and the heart beats quickly and violently. Again we quote from Darwin: "When an animal is alarmed it almost always stands motionless for a moment, in order to collect its senses and to ascertain the source of danger, and sometimes for the sake of escaping detection. But headlong flight soon follows, with no husbanding of the strength as in fighting, and the animal continues to fly as long as the danger lasts, until utter prostration, with failing respiration and circulation, with all the muscles quivering and profuse sweating, renders further flight impossible." We may not be able to agree with all the theories advanced by the author and defender of the Evolution theory, but at the same time we must admit that he is good authority on any question concerning the emotions and habits of animals. Having studied these things closely, he should be able to form a correct opinion about them.

The Roller.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* writes: "On dry or wet ground the effect of the roller is found to be salutary. Plowed and prepared for sowing, dry land is much helped by the roller.—The blades of grass spring up sooner and retain a firmer hold in the earth. In a season of drought rolling has saved the crop, when without it the seed would have never sprung from the ground. In wet and heavy ground it is believed the roller, smoothing and hardening the surface, will leave the soil immediately beneath the surface in a better condition to generate the seed. On grass ground that has been heaved by the frost, the roller has an excellent effect in fixing the roots. Rolling the ground is also good when the land has been laid down unevenly the previous year. If the land is too dry, wait till just after a soaking rain, and it will work capitally. It is a good idea to roll plowed, sowed ground before harrowing, as it presses down the furrows that would be turned back, and make the surface less uneven, and the harrow pulverizes it much better. We find that on an average not one farmer in four has a roller."

Farmers in Debt.

Some of our exchanges are descanting on the ruin sure to follow getting in debt to carry on farming operations. One farmer who stopped giving and asking credit, a few years ago, records it as his experience that he can now buy more than he ever bought before, and sell more. The case is mentioned of the French, who never go in debt, and who, having been saving money since the days of the first Napoleon, having become the richest nation in the world, which is proved by the fact that the German indemnity of a thousand millions of dollars which they were obliged to pay, has been all discharged in two years, while we have been struggling for eight years with twice as much. Perhaps the wealth of the French farmers arises as much from the small farm system and the high cultivation they give to soil. There is a vast difference in farming in a loose way, and having all work done in the best manner.

How to Churn.

To make the task of churning light, certain rules must in all cases be observed:—First, proper temperature, second, proper motion. A thermometer should be used and the cream kept at about thirty-five degress, not varying more than three or four degrees from that, either way. X. A. Willard says of motion in churning, that it should be regular, neither too quick nor too slow. If the agitation is too quick, the butter will make and unmake itself, before the churner is aware of it, as too rapid motions induce fermentation, which, when it has reached a certain point, is entirely destructive of anything like the possibility of making even moderately good, or well tasting butter. If, on the other hand, the motion is too slow, the agitators in the churn fail to produce the desired separation of the component parts of the cream, and the consequence is, that after a good deal of time spent in lazy action, the churner is just as far from his butter as he was at the beginning of his labors.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

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REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.
Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.
For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 5.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.
Jan.14,1874-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD			
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 28
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 29	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 28	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37
7 04	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A.M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.45, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.
Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.
On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.20 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandrigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	5.30 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	8.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	11.20 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigna	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.20 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3.40 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigna	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.5 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.
Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.
Southern Express south from Canandaigna daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south ann arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.
Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.
Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.
Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.
For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New Advertisements.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART.
1874.
(THIRTIETH YEAR.)

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To this department, the ELECTIC gives larger space than any other magazine in the world not exclusively scientific. It not only presents from month to month an ample record of discovery and invention, but gathers from the whole field of foreign current literature the best articles of the most authoritative thinkers and writers; of such men as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, R. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, and Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine.

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The *Eclectic* also finds room for an array of instructive and entertaining articles in general literature which is surpassed by none of the literary monthlies. Its selections are made from all the English periodicals, and occasionally from those of France and Germany, and cover a literature incomparably richer and more productive than any other to which the reader can find access. A class of writers contribute to the English Magazines and newspapers such as seldom appear in American periodicals, and the best of these Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Criticisms, and Poems are reproduced in the *Eclectic*.

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The *Eclectic*, without giving undue prominence to this department, offers its readers the best serial stories to be had, together with the short stories for which the English magazines have a high and deserved reputation.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Editorial Departments are Literary Notices, dealing with the books published at home; Foreign Literary Notes, giving the freshest information about literary matters abroad; Science, which supplements the longer articles with brief paragraphs covering the whole scientific field; and in Varieties will be found choice readings, culled from new books and foreign journals. *No other Eclectic publication attempts anything like these departments.*

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Each number contains a *Fine Steel Engraving* on some subject of general interest—usually a portrait—and each year's volumes contain twelve or more of these engravings, which are executed in the best manner by the best artists. These engravings are of permanent value, and add greatly to the attractiveness of the Magazine.

☞ The aim of the ECLECTIC is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial; and it will be found indispensible to all those readers who endeavor to keep up with the varied intellectual activity of the time.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year, $5; two copies one year, $9; five copies one year, $20. Agents wanted to get up clubs. Address,
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108 Fulton Street, New-York.
March25-3t.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.
If you want a good suit of cloths cheap,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

BUCKEYE POULTRY YARDS,
OFFER FOR SALE,
EGGS FOR HATCHING,

From the following varieties of Pure-Bred Land and Water Fowls, at $2.50 per dozen:
Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins; Brown and White Leghorns; White and Silver-Grey Dorkings; Plymouth Rocks; Houdans; Black Red, Earl Derby, and Pile Games; Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks; Toulouse and Bremen Geese.
I warrant one-half of each dozen Eggs to hatch; if they do not I will replace them at 50 cents per dozen. Send Stamp for circular. Eggs sent C. O. D., if desired. Address,
ISAAC LYNDE,
March4-2mos. Marlboro, Stark Co. O.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1873-1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from thissource are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation.- The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.
Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.
FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California. & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Sept.10,1872-comly.

1873. 1873.

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SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

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525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
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COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.
Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertaining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.
H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.
The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.
The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.
Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., or
JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
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Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,
and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.
I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.
WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.
The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.
Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.
The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.
In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.
The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.
None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.
The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.
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DRY GOODS,
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CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.
BENJ. JACOB.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

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NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

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CALL AND SEE.
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,